# DUTY WELL AND EARNED RELIEF

service, they have been awaiting impatiently ever since, this order home. They came to the border to fight and for no order nome. They came to the butter to get and to be other reason. Not being professional soldiers, they could not remain placidly in training, much as they realized the beneficial results of such training. Nor did they relish volice duty. They were willingly under arms to defend their countries of a such training o try, but not willingly under arms for three-quarters of a year to perfect themselves in military training.

No one could blame the guardsmen for their attitude.

They had answered what they considered a call upon their patriotism. They were ready to fight, untrained as they were, but it was a hard strain on many a guardsman to remain drilling on the border and receive letters that his business was going to ruin for lack of his attention, and on many another to receive word that his wife and children, suffering for food, had been evicted because there was no money to pay

As an evidence of the spirit of the guard, it is only neces-many to say that when the United States broke with Ger-many and it appeared likely that war might result and the national guard be called into war service, grumbling stopped at once. Officers and men were perfectly content to remain under arms if their country needed them to fight Germany or to fight any foe whatsoever. Personal interests were secondary to the welfare of the country which they stood

ready to defend.

The demobilization order makes it appear the war department does not apprehend the necessity for troops in a war with Germany. Either that, or it does not contemplate the danger of war. Otherwise the troops would not be mustered out of the federal service. It would of course be possible to muster out the national guard, allowing officers and men some time, however brief, with their families before again being called to the colors, but it is not likely the government would do such a thing if it were believed the guard might be needed almost immediately.

So the national guard is going home as soon as train equipment can be provided for transportation, and mustering out is expected to follow as soon as possible after the troops reach their state mobilization camps. Incidentally, the home folks back north will not be more glad to welcome the return of their guardsmen than will the people of the border states, whose regiments have been with the colors longer than

those of the other states.

The war department is right in holding that the regular army troops on the border are sufficient to cope with all ordinary emergencies. It is not sufficient to provide an effective patrol of every mile of the Mexican border. All the regulars and all the national guard would be insufficient for that. But the regulars will be able to furnish protection where most needed. And it is not right to hold the national guard for that service now that it is possible to dispense

The border states appreciate the service the national guard has performed. The moral effect on Mexican bandits of bringing the national guard to the border was great. The outpouring of troops convinced every faction in Mexico that the United States, for the moment, at least, meant business and had enough men under arms to overwheim Mexico. Raiding stopped at once. It has commenced again within the past few days, but we are indebted to the national guard as well as to the regulars for the fact that raiding was stopped for a considerable time.

And in going home, every militia organization will carry with it the thanks and the best wishes of the border states. We are glad to have known their officers and men, and we should be glad to continue to know them under happier cir-It is our hope that they will return, voluntarily, to stay.

El Paso especially desires to have an opportunity to see pass in review once more all the troops on the border. At the time of the cattlemen's convention there will still be some of the national guard remaining here, and these and the regu-lars who have been on this station for some time might fit-tingly form an escort of hopor for the whole Pershing army

passenger is entitled to a ten day stop-

HOGWALLOW LOCALS By GEORGE BINGHAM

Slim Pickens has been going through a new fashion catalogue this week picking himself out a right nice

Raz Barlow notices that there are always two occasions when a fellow uses his eyebrows to look through: one is while he is listening to somebody pray in church, and the other

is when he is having his neck shaved.

looking wife.

The Tickville railroad company has put

out notices for the benefit of its patrons and everybody that accidentally falls off of the cars while the train is on the company's rightofway does so at their own risk.

W. G. Roe suggests the preparation of pamphlets about El Paso and their distribution, if possible, on trains com-

tion of big signs at some station where the train stops before reaching El Paso. Informing passengers that El Paso is a city of \$8,000 people and that every bother, about it either.

THE war department order to demobilize the entire national guard on the Mexican border and send it home to be mustered out is the best news the national guards men have heard for many a long day. Realizing soon after their arrival on the border that they have hear awaiting importantly near since this course they have been awaiting importantly near since this our people might formally honor them, together with those who have performed duties equally important if not quite so arduous in the border patrol.

## Avoid Noise Near Hospitals

PHYSICIANS of Santa Fe, New Mexico, have suggested to motorists in that city that it would be an act of kindness to keep the noise of their automobiles at a minimum in passing a sanitarium in that city where, the physicians state, there are several very sick people who are distressed by the honking of cars, the use of cut-outs and the speeding up of machines as they pass.

The same suggestion, if carried into effect, would be much appreciated by patients in El Paso hospitals, where there has been some complaint of the noise of motor cars, the clanging

of street car gongs and the roar of passing trucks.

A certain amount of noise cannot be eliminated from traffic and sick people speedily become used to the ordinary noises so that they are little disturbed thereby. It is the unusual noises, breaking in sharply and loudly, which most disturb. The cutting out of mufflers, the raucous racket of motor horns and the violent acceleration of cars as drivers put on speed are hard on the very sick and on those who are est sick enough to be nervous.

In some eastern cities so called zones of quiet have been established by ordinance around hospitals and violations of the ordinance result in fines or imprisonment. We do not need such an ordinance here. All we need do is remember, in passing a hospital, that there are sick people who will be distressed by our unnecessary noises or made grateful by

## Increasing The Tilled Land

The Estancia News-Herald of New Mexico says it is in ormed by bankers of that section that farmers are putting onsiderable amounts of their surplus money into land by buying property adjoining or near their farms with the idea of cultivating more land than before, raising more crops and making more money. That is the good old way in which farmers have become large land holders and piled up large

It is said \$30,000 or \$40,000 has been transferred in this way at Estancia recently, most of it leaving the local banks for the reason that the land was purchased largely from non-residents. Presumably the banks are not exactly happy over the loss of deposits, though the News-Herald does not quote them in that connection.

The loss is merely temporary, however, if the banks care to regard it in that light. Untilled land held by nonresidents is about as worthless as anything in the world. Far dents is about as worthless as anything in the world. Far better to transfer it into the hands of local farmers who will callivate it and make it worth money. The new dollars which will come out of that land will soon far exceed \$30,000 or \$40,000. It will prove a profitable investment for all concerned. It is sufficient reason for thanksgiving whenever tracts of new land are brought under the plow.

All of us feel badly about the attempted starvation of

All of us feel badly about the attempted starvation of German and Austro-Hungarian women and children—as badly as we feel about the starvation of Belgian, Polish, and Serbian women and children.

Some of the national guardsmen are saying they came, aw, and conquered their desire to remain. But a good many will remain, just the same.

The tailors suggest a man might button his trousers to his weskit; but on what should he put his trust in the sum-

# Roundabout Town



## NATIONAL GUARD HAS DONE ITS MEMORIA Remarkable Season Of Grand Opera Is Reviewed What This Tour Means To El Paso and the West

Following "Tosca," Adequately Rendered, The Boston National Grand Opera Company Presents "La Boheme" and "Iris."—A Great Company In Every Respect, It Sets The Standard.—Human Emotions and Passions Sincerely Interpreted By Finished Artists Under Masterly Management.

of composition.

Then came the fearful awakening, the could attempts to not the little one and despoil her; Iris resisted to the uttermost, so far as her immature mind.

EL PASO HERALD

DEDICATED TO THE SERVICE OF THE PEOPLE, THAT NO GOOD CAUSE

SHALL LACK A CHAMPION, AND THAT EVIL SHALL

NOT THRIVE UNOPPOSED.

H. D. Stater, editor and controlling owner, has directed The Herald for 19 years:

J. C. Wilmarth is Manager and G. A. Martin is News Editor.

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# Spring is almost here, so we hear no more about the shortage of coal. Most of the dealers appear to have enough.

distribution, if possible, on trains coming into the city, through an arrangement with the railroads. On the Santa
Fe going into San Diego, every passenger is given a booklet by the brakeman, teiling all about every point of
interest in the city.

Mapor Less says he in tired of having
the negro train porters the only source
of information about El Paso. "Did
you ever," he aske, "sit on a train
and hear some passenger ask the porter, 'What sort of a place is El Paso?'
and then have the porter answer somewhat after this manner. 'Oh, it's a
little burg, 'bout half Mexicans full o' The high school grounds should not be allowed to go without trees and shrubbery this spring. Failure to do anything shortly will mean a necessary wait for another year. What after this manner on, it's a little burg, bout half Mexicans, full o' solgers'" Most of us have beard just such a convernation and the heard of direc-

Iron alloyed with gold is being intro-duced as a substitute for tin in the making of cans. It resulting prod-uct is proof against corrosion of most kinds, but costs 15 times as much as tin plate. It would seem quite appro-priate in these days when we are pay-ing high prices for everything. Might as well pay a little more for the cans, ch?

How Would You Get Tourists To Stop Off Here?

Chamber Of Commerce Is After Practical Ideas

THE El Paso chamber of commerce wants to reach people on incoming passenger trains, in an about the city before they get here, so they can stop over if they wish.

BY 4. MARIAN.

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BY 6. A. MARIAN.

There are many vacant lots in the city. Why not secure some of them, remove the tin cans and waste paper and let the school children plant them in flowers and vegetables?

The galley bey says the man who is afraid of room 13 and who makes a cross and spits every time he turns back, does not belong to the chamber of commerce.

Everybody who hasn't a tree or trees, should begin planting. Let's make hithase beautiful and keep it that way. Even if you are a renter, the pleasure you get out of trees will more than repay the cost of planting.

With the arrival of spring, why not "dress up" El Paso? Many houses need new coats of paint. It is wasteful and extravagant to let a house go toe long without a new coat of paint. Where one coat might do this year, two will be necessary next year, and much damage in decay can be wrought by the elements between now and then—to say nothing of how it looks.

A. Golding says the price of postage slamps is the only thing that has not increased lately, and be thinks the government is not putting as much give on these as it used to, because he can lick half a hundred of them now and still be hunsry.

A friend of mine said his family

## Bad Days

THE greatest poets had their days when they wrote punk and painful lays. In vain their lyres they'd wildly jerk; the old afflatus wouldn't work. I often read the stately bards, and they, though loaded to the guards with inspiration, smoking hot, quite frequently would turn out rot. A Shakspere had his balky times, when it was hard to dig up rhymes. A Milton often walked the floor, and best his hands against the door, and tried his best to toot his lute, which wouldn't answer, worth a hoot. But when a man is labeled great, this thing will not his fame abate. The worse he writes, the more the crowd will say how richly he's endowed; they'll take his halting, bad-day rhyme, and show just why it is sublime. When Browning had an evil day, he'd often write a crary lay, that had no sense, and he'd confess that what it meant he couldn't guess. And Browning fans would organize, and try to look profound and wise, and wrestle with each dippy line, and call it noble and divine. Which filled the gifted Bob with mirth, while he was dwelling on this earth.

Convright, by George Matthew Adams.